

# Converting Colors

Hex(FFE1DC)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FFE1DC) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(FFE1DC)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFE1DC
RGB	255, 225, 220
RGB Percent	100%, 88%, 86%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1176, 0.1373
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.14, 0.00
HSL	9°, 100%, 93%
HSV	9°, 14%, 100%
XYZ	81.0835, 80.2777, 78.9317
YIQ	233.4000, 19.4850, 4.8050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

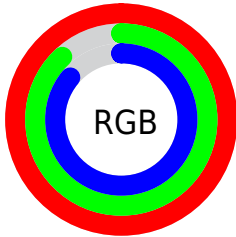
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 226, 220
Decimal	16769500
CIE Lab	91.81, 9.51, 6.21
CIE LCh	92, 11.362, 33.158
Yxy	80.2777, 0.3374, 0.3341
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294959580 (0xFFFFE1DC)
YUV	233.4000, -6.6062, 18.9432
Hunter-Lab	89.5978, 4.7412, 10.4866

# Details

The Hex color **FFE1DC** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **DCFAFF**, and the grayscale version is **E9E9E9**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **C6AAA5** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FFCBC3**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFF7F6**.

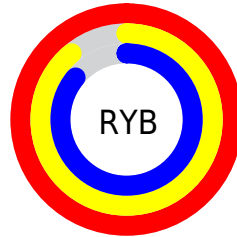
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (88%)

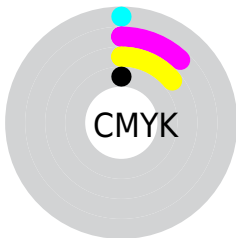
Blue (86%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (89%)

Blue (86%)

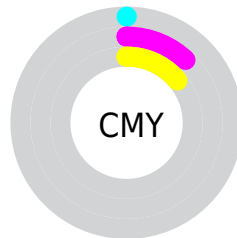


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (14%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FFE1DC changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the Hex color FFE1DC by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FFE1DC

FFFFFF

 FFE1DC

 E2C5C0

 C6AAA5

 AB8F8B

 907671

 765D59

 5D4541

 452F2B

 2E1A17

 1A0000

 FFE1DC

 FFE1DC

 FFCBC3

 FFF7F6

 FFB5A9

FFFFFF

 FF9F90

 FF8A76

 FF745D

 FF5E43

 FF482A

 FF3210

 FF2400

# Harmonies

## Analogous

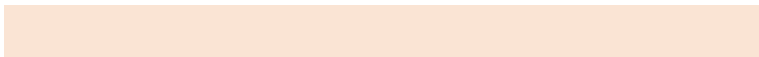
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



FEE0E7



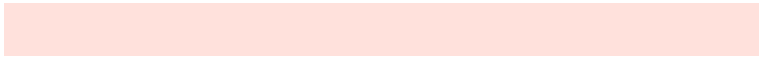
FFE1DC



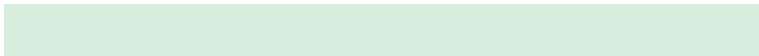
FAE4D4

# Triad

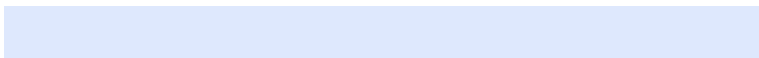
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



FFE1DC



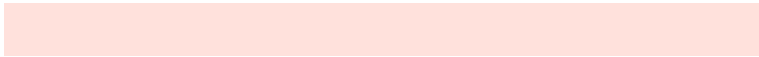
D7EDDD



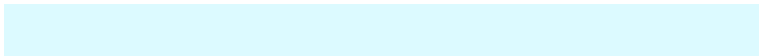
DEE8FD

# Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



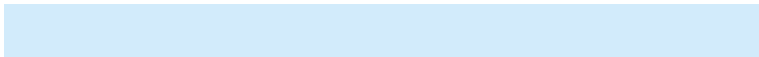
FFE1DC



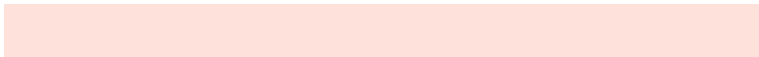
DCFAFF

# Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



D2EBFB



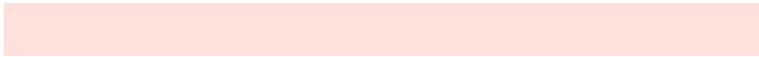
FFE1DC



CFEEE8

# Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



FFE1DC



E3EBD5



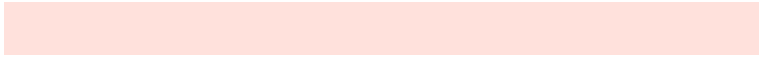
CDEEF3



EBE4FA

# Rectangle

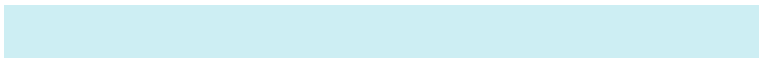
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



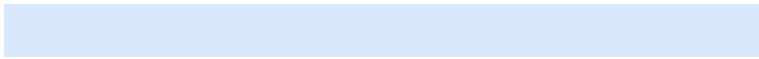
FFE1DC



F3E6D2



CDEEF3



D9E9FD

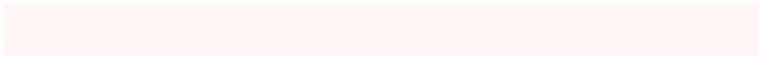


# Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



FFE1DC



FFF6F5



FFDCFA



807A79



000000



808080

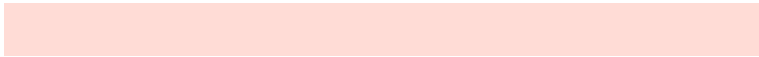


# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



FFE1DC



FFDCD6



FFF2DC



807573



BF1B00

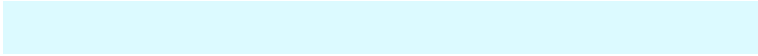


400900

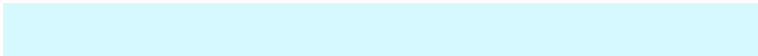


# Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



DCFAFF



D6F9FF



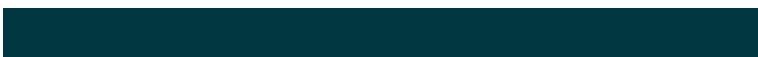
DCE9FF



737E80



00A4BF

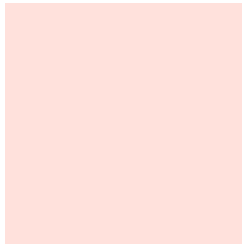


003740



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FFE1DC looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

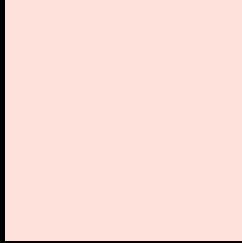
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FFE1DC looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

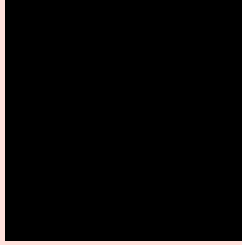
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

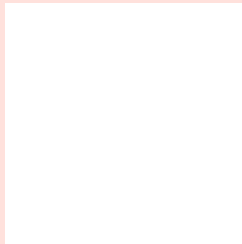
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex FFE1DC Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FFE1DC.

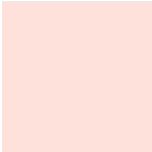
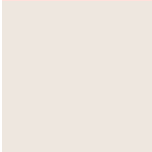
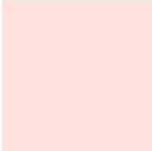


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FFE1DC.

# Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

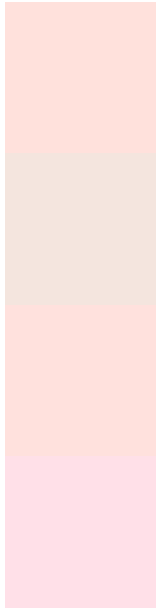
## Dichromacy

	<b>Original Color</b> FFE1DC
	<b>Protanopia</b> EEE7DF
	<b>Deuteranopia</b> FFE1DE



**Tritanopia**  
FFDFEF

# Trichromacy



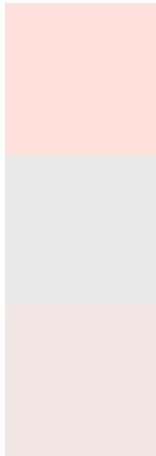
**Original Color**  
FFE1DC

**Protanomaly**  
F4E5DE

**Deuteranomaly**  
FFE1DD

**Tritanomaly**  
FFE0E8

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
FFE1DC

**Achromatopsia**  
E9E9E9

**Achromatomaly**  
F1E6E4

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FFE1DC is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color #FFE1DC looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FFE1DC  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel #FFE1DC colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FFE1DC
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FFE1DC is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid
#FFE1DC }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:#FFE1DC }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FFE1DC colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFE1DC; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FFE1DC; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFE1DC }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FFE1DC is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FFE1DC }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color:#FFE1DC }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).



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